

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in the appendix to Volume XXII of the *Brevier Legislative Reports*.]

## IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 26, 1885—2 p. m.

## NEW INDIAN ASYLUMS.

The President pro tem. [Mr. Magee] announced the special order being his New Indiana Asylum Equipment bill [S. 65], and called the Senator from Jay [Mr. Smith] to the chair.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Public Buildings [see page — of the *Brevier Reports*] being read—

Mr. MAGEE repeated the history of the legislation which resulted in the passage of the bill last session providing for the erection of three new insane asylums, designed to take care of about 1,200 persons and expected to be ready for occupancy between the months of September and December, 1886. According to the census of 1880 there are 3,542 insane persons in the State. One thousand four hundred and twenty are now at the main hospital near Indianapolis and the others are not subject to any hospital treatment. From 1850 to 1880 the population increased two to one, while the insane ratio increased six to one. Indiana has a less ratio of hospital treatment than any State in the Union, and spends less money for the care and treatment of the insane than any other State in the Union. It has been a uniform rule that at insane asylums the cost is about \$1,000 per patient. It will cost in this State something less than \$900 for each patient to be taken care of. Indiana is a wealthy State and able to make this expenditure. The State debt does not exceed the debt of Marion County very much, and her valuation is 100 percent more than that of this county. Two years ago a man thought to object that it was ill advised. We went before the people last year, and not a single newspaper or citizen raised his voice in condemnation of the General Assembly for making the appropriation for this purpose. If this bill be opposed on the ground that we ought not to expend the money under the present condition of business affairs, that objection can be met with the statement that we have more taxpayers than ever, as the next assessment will show, and the increased revenue at the present rate of taxation will complete these buildings for the care of the most pitiable and sorrowful condition of human helplessness. If the completion of these buildings is postponed over two, three or four years, all the work that has been done will be lost. The brick, lumber and tile on the grounds are perishable property. The contractors have entered on their work, and it is not to be considered for a moment that this General Assembly will break the faith of former General Assemblies.

One reason why these buildings were located in different parts of the State was that if fire should overtake one there would be another asylum which could afford protection. Only the other day an insane asylum at Kansas, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Reads a letter from the Superintendent of the Indiana Insane Asylum, stating that institution to be without protection from fire and urging legislative remedy. These buildings ought to be completed as rapidly as possible. If the insane increase as rapidly in the future as they have in the past twenty years we will have to build one or two more.

Mr. FOWLER moved to amend the bill so as to appropriate a sufficient sum to complete but one of these insane asylums ready for occupancy, the present Board of Commissioners to determine which one. He said: The Senate will not be called upon to act on a more important bill than this. It proposes to appropriate a very large sum of money, and before we vote this vast sum of money out of the Treasury we should know that it is absolutely required. There is no Senator upon this floor who would go farther to provide for the unfortunate, the indigent or the feeble-minded, or that other class of people on whom God has laid the heavy hand of affliction, the insane, than he. But unless it is absolutely necessary to spend this large sum of money we ought not to do it; we ought not to lay this additional burden upon a people already heavily burdened with taxation, unless it is absolutely necessary. Let us see if there is not some way to carry out the letter and the spirit of the contract between the State and the contractors who have agreed to erect these buildings, without appropriating nearly a million of dollars—\$800,000—as called for in this bill.

The sum total that these three institutions shall cost is \$1,313,745.00. Twelve hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to be appropriated now in the short space of a year for the erection of these three Insane Asylum. A detailed estimate of essentials not yet contracted for is put down at \$233,600. That is the amount not contracted for, and nobody will be injured if this Legislature fails to make an appropriation for that sum of money, because nobody has taken a contract for any part of it. It is shown by the report of the Commissioners that the amount of liabilities for which contracts have been entered into and no appropriations made amounts to \$324,386.34; \$416,386.34 will enable the Commissioners to carry out the contracts already entered into, and complete one of these institutions ready for occupancy by the time the next General Assembly will meet and leave the session to provide for the reception of inmates and finish the other two.

This will make a difference between the amount asked to be appropriated by this bill—\$800,000—and the amount appropriated, \$324,386.34—\$475,613.66—a difference of nearly one-half.

Mr. President, can we do more than this; can we appropriate this immense sum of money without raising the taxes eighteen or twenty cents on the \$100, or borrowing the money to complete these buildings, or to carry on the State Government, or maintain the existing charities of the State? Many other appropriations must be made, ought to be made, they must be made. The State Government must be provided for. The insane under treatment must be provided for. The deaf, the blind, the soldiers, the orphan and feeble-minded are asking and must have aid for their support and education. The penal and reformatory institutions must be looked to, and their needs provided for. Our colleges and universities are knocking at the door of this General Assembly, asking aid and a generous support. This Legislature will be required to appropriate money for other necessities and charities—can we make all these vast appropriations and be just and faithful to those who bear the heat and burden of day; who eat their bread in the sweat of their brow, and toil on day after day, with the promise, and a hope, that these burdens, which are growing heavier as the years roll on, will soon begin to lighten? But each year they see the accumulation of taxes, promises broken, and additional provisions of the necessities of life, and beggary, poverty and wretchedness are found just around the corner, while we sit here unmindful of destitution everywhere, and vote away fabulous sums of money with a cruel and unfeeling heart to be unjustly and oppressively wrung from the taxpayers of the

State to gratify the desires and ambitions of these sections or localities. Can we vote this appropriation without being unfaithful to the confidence reposed in us, without adding sorrow and oppression to the cup which is already full to overflowing?

If you make this appropriation how do you propose to get the money? If you get it by taxation you must raise the tax levy to 18 or 20 cents on the \$100. Nobody believes that ought to be done. But if you don't do that you must borrow the money. And it is not the thing to borrow money to build houses with, unless they are absolutely necessary. It would be reckless extravagance, and would be unfaithfulness to the people of Indiana to lay another mill of tax upon the already heavy burden of taxation they now pay.

[The Senate took a recess of twenty minutes to hear United States Senator Voorhees address the House of Representatives.]

In conversation yesterday with Judge Robinson, one of the Insane Asylum Commissioners, he said it was his deliberative judgment that the Legislature ought to provide for the completion of one of these institutions; that there ought to be an appropriation made sufficient to carry on the work so the buildings would not damage, but there should be an appropriation made for the completion of one only. No Senator would vote more cheerfully for the appropriation asked for if necessary and the treasury was in a condition to bear it, but the three asylums are unnecessary, and the necessity will not warrant raising the money, either by taxation or by borrowing.

Mr. BROWN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILLARD: I believe it will be conceded that the bill for the creation of three new insane asylums had no firmer friend than myself, nor do I feel disposed to stop their erection by failing to vote appropriations; but I desire to call attention to the fact that the committee reporting this bill may perhaps feel a lively interest in securing so large an appropriation, among others the committee includes the Senators from Vanderburgh, Cass and Wayne, in each of which counties is located one of these institutions. While I would not reflect unwarrantably upon the committee, it does seem to me they may be prejudiced to some extent by the local feeling which may exist. And they come to the Senate asking an appropriation of over a million of dollars—an appropriation which will create a deficiency in the Treasury, without showing where or how the money is to be raised. If there was any way pointed out by which this money could be appropriated without creating a deficit, I would feel more inclined to vote for the enactment of this bill. I wish it to be understood, if it can be shown that any amount of money, no matter how large, is absolutely necessary to provide for the helpless insane of the State, I stand ready to vote it; but I do not stand ready to vote it until I know how the money is to be raised, and until I know it is the least possible amount of money that will do the work. I therefore support the motion made by the Senator from Allen and Whitley [Mr. Brown].

Mr. HILLIGASS: It will be remembered that I heartily supported the measure to erect one insane asylum, but when there was coupled with that a proposition to erect two additional asylums, my vote stands recorded against it. We are in the attitude of a man crossing a stream, we have got in the light of the statistics of the State of Indiana, as shown in the census report of 1880, it is necessary that we complete these asylums. I stand ready to support the measure now to continue this work to its completion. I don't believe, in view of the authority vested by the last Legislature, that we can honorably recede from these contracts. In view of the statement that there is now some 2,000 insane people in the county asylums, and provided for by their friends, and the necessity of better provision being made for this class of people, I will favor this bill going to the enactment, with the understanding that there is to be some provision made, and made at once, by which these funds can be secured, either by a loan at not to exceed 3 percent, or else provide in a bill for a benevolent fund.

Mr. MAGEE: I don't know why this bill should go to the Committee on Finance. The Committee on Public Buildings simply reported this bill back, changing nothing except to cut down the appropriation for the maintenance of these asylums. The Finance Committee has no information outside of what the bill contains, and the Finance Committee has no right to interfere with the business interests of the State.

Mr. RAHM: I live in a county that has no direct interest in this matter. I voted two years ago in favor of building three additional insane asylums, and I shall now support the bill that has been brought forward and recommended by the Committee on Public Buildings. I don't think it is right to refer this matter to another committee. It is a most singular proceeding.

Mr. RAHM: This bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings simply to find out whether it was right and proper to make a report in favor of making these appropriations; whether the money was needed and whether the buildings were in such condition that they ought to be completed or not. We looked over the matter; there were eight Senators on that committee, and everyone of those eight have signed the report recommending that the bill do pass.

Mr. THOMPSON (interposing): My name was signed to the report, but I was mistaken in the bill and the amount of money appropriated.

Mr. RAHM: Only seven members were named, and after we all signed it, the Senator Thompson and he objected to the bill. I told him we had cut down the sum for maintenance \$160,000, and under the circumstances he signed the bill. Of course if he was mistaken he can withdraw his name. Mr. THOMPSON: I did not look at the bill. I signed the report under a misapprehension.

Mr. RAHM: We have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the State as Senators, and it is our duty to provide for these unfortunate people. We know there are 2,000 insane persons unprovided for in the State. We can complete these asylums now as well as at any other time. The foundations are begun and there are millions of brick on the grounds, beside lumber and other materials. It is true the State can stop the buildings by refusing to make appropriations, but the contractors were led to believe the work would go ahead, and if it stopped, it will bankrupt every one of them. I think we can go before our constituents and defend our action in voting for this bill. I venture to say there is not a single man on this floor or in the other House, who is instructed to oppose the finishing of these buildings by any means. We need them, and they should be finished without delay. If we can't do it by taxation in one or two years, let us borrow the money, and if we can't get it at 3 percent, I don't care if we pay more. It is our duty to build them now. It is not right to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance. We want to decide first whether we will build them, and then it is the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means to make the necessary provisions for the money. There is no use to delay the matter; let us have a fair and sane vote upon it.

The motion to refer the bill to the Com-

mittee on Finance was rejected by yeas, 11; nays, 30.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 26, 1885—2 p. m.

Speaker JEWETT announced that the session would be opened with prayer by Rev. E. S. Frazer, Representative from the county of Rush.

The Journal reading was dispensed with.

## NEW PROPOSITIONS.

The following described bills were introduced, read the first time and severally referred to appropriate committees.

By Mr. FLEASANT (H. R. 248) to prohibit peddlers from selling liquor in larger quantities than a quart without keeping an account of it.

By Mr. SMITH, of Perry (H. R. 249) to establish provisions for private corporations.

By Mr. McLELLAND (H. R. 250) to provide for the incorporation of railway companies.

By Mr. HARGRAVE (H. R. 251) concerning the relocation of towns.

By Mr. HARGRAVE (H. R. 252) concerning taxation, designating land exempt from taxation.

By Mr. GORDON (H. R. 253) concerning highways and supervisors thereof.

By Mr. GORDON (H. R. 254) concerning highways and supervisors thereof.

By Mr. ENGLE (H. R. 255) concerning proceedings in criminal cases.

By Mr. ENGLE (H. R. 256) concerning public offenses and their punishment.

By Mr. FRAZER (H. R. 257) to enable owners of land to drain it.

By Mr. HOBAN (H. R. 258) to provide for the repair of abandoned turnpikes.

By Mr. HOBAN (H. R. 259) to permit sailing in rivers where the fish die during the summer.

By Mr. BEST (H. R. 260) to fix the salary of certain officers of the State.

By Mr. BEST (H. R. 261) to regulate the taxation of dogs.

By Mr. HATH (H. R. 262) to provide for a State Board of Health.

By Mr. PATTEN (H. R. 263) relating to attorney's fees.

By Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, (H. R. 264) relating to drawing, etc., in public schools.

By Mr. OSBORN (H. R. 265) concerning the manufacture and selling of iron to corporations.

By Mr. HAWORTH (H. R. 266) concerning highways and supervisors thereof.

By Mr. ENGLISH (H. R. 267) to prevent the stealing of horses and mules.

By Mr. MURPHY (H. R. 268) to provide for the inspection of steam boilers.

Pending the introduction of bills—

The Speaker announced the following committee on the part of the House to investigate that portion of the Governor's message referring to the State Treasurer, viz: Messrs. Patten, McMullen, Gooding, Sayre and Browne.

United States Senator Voorhees appearing in the hall, on motion he was invited to address the House, after which a few remarks by ex-United States Senator McDonald and ex-Congressman W. H. English.

The House adjourned.

## LOCAL COURTS.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Room No. 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge.

Jacob Cummer et al. vs. Peter Roulter. Suit on account. Judgment for \$447.61.

Charles E. Anderson vs. Charles P. Barnes. Suit for damage. Judgment on verdict for defendant.

Isaac N. Neeld vs. Andrew V. Mitchell et al. Suit on account. Judgment against Mitchell for \$600, and for defendant Barnes as set off.

James E. Twine vs. The Citizens' Street Railway Company. Suit for damages. Motion for new trial filed.

Anne E. Browning vs. Frederick A. W. Davis et al. Motion for new trial overruled.

United States vs. John W. Williams. Reading. Suit on indictment. On trial by jury.

Room No. 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.

Thomas W. Chisworth vs. Frederick Bremer For an accounting. On trial by jury.

Petition of Keshiah Fowler for custody of child. William Webber remonstrant. Decree for plaintiff.

John R. Sheehan vs. Jane McFarland et al. To quiet title. Decree for plaintiff.

Room No. 3—Hon. L. O. Walker, Judge.

David D. Long, assignee of C. A. Cox, vs. George H. Carter et al. Injunction. Demurrer to complaint sustained. Judgment by plaintiff for costs.

Carlington vs. George H. Carter et al. Injunction. Demurrer to complaint sustained. Judgment by plaintiff for costs.

Daniel W. Capito vs. Martha Blair. Suit for partition. Jury out.

Board of Commissioners of Hendricks County vs. John H. Smith. Suit on note. On trial by the court.

## CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. Pierce Norton, Judge.

State vs. Charles Murdy and James Reard. Petit larceny and receiving stolen goods. Released on personal recognizance.

One Side of the Capital.

(Commercial Gazette.)

Captain Rynders was an omnivorous reader, Shakespeare, Scott and the Bible were his favorite books, and he would correct you dogmatically if you quoted from either an "and" or "the." A correspondent of a paper I was connected with once wrote asking who was the author of these lines:

"Think what a present thou to God hast sent, And what a gift to me thou hast brought."

I didn't know, and I asked Rynders the first time I saw him. "From Milton," he said. "The Death of an Infant," I think," he said. "What a glimpse that gives of the other side of old Rynders!"

## The Deftened Ladies.

Queen Victoria was recently windmilled out of fifteen pounds by a beggarly scoundrel who pretended to want it for a charitable purpose. But many other women have been robbed of health by overwork and underpay. Enfeebled and languid women with shattered nerves and strength and comfort in Brown's Iron Bitters. Mrs. Amanda Layton, Crawfordville, Ind., writes: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general ill health, with good results." It cures dyspepsia, weakness and malaria.

For horses which get the tongue over the bit and hang it out use the bit later invented called the "Perfection bit." It has the upper jaw bit fastened to the large bit. Or get a flexible piece of rubber and fasten the upper jaw and large bits together, trying them with strong string, which will answer the same purpose.

See that your horse's bit is neither too short nor too long for his mouth.

The ancient fable of the fox who said the grapes were sour because he couldn't get them doesn't apply to the case of J. S. Fox, of Memphis, Tenn., who writes: "Please tell the people that Miesher's Herb Bitters cured me of one of the worst colds a man can get. Every other medicine I used did me no good." It also cures asthma, cholera morbus, constipation, liver and kidney diseases and neuralgia.

## A THRILLING EXPERIENCE!

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we can not excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its admission to our limited space.

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

Sir—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and can not account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady, which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold that would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food would not digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my condition was wholly dissipated by the fact that I had no pain in the digestive organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I can not understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of which I really had. I was told to rest, and to eat and drink only what I wished, and to use such remedies as I thought proper. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slightest symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant distress. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncountable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six consecutive days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation, by means of a remedy, which he urged me to try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I decided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. Still, however, as Dr. Foote said, I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I took it as a physician, and the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than I formerly had. I was rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, whenever and wherever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own. (Indeed, it often deceives the physician, and is mistaken for the kidneys or their vicinity, but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians and fewer people realize the extent of this disease or its insidious and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families inheriting it from their fathers, have died yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered and known by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard the chance.

I am sure that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted. I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequence.

J. B. HENSON, M. D.  
Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 30.

## Planting Nut Bearing Trees.

It was stated at a meeting of farmers recently held in Massachusetts that cuttings of the black walnut would readily throw out roots if planted in the same manner that grape cuttings are. And now comes a correspondent of the New England Times, who makes some valuable suggestions about planting hickory nuts. He says: "As I am a great admirer of the hickory tree, either in the field, the lawn or the roadside, I would gladly see its cultivation extended, and will on one point to the ideas already given. The great difficulty to the successful transplanting of the hickory is from its long tap root devoid of all fibers; but this can be overcome by making it a fibrous root, and thus securing all the advantages that come therefrom. This can be done by burying a broad board some ten or twelve inches below the surface of the ground, and planting the nuts above it. The first year, the tree, if it may be so called, will make but little growth, from two to eight inches, but the second year will, if favorable, develop it more fully. The board will check the growth of the tap root, and in some instances cause it to divide into many. Some, however, will be simply turned aside, and carry out their true nature when the edge of the board is reached. If a number of nuts are planted, a sufficient number can be obtained that will successfully bear transplanting, and fully repay all care bestowed. The minute, butternut and black walnuts can all be improved in this manner."

Mr. Harry Williams, Druggist and Notary Public, Greenville, Cal., writes: "I have seen no benefit derived from a single application of St. Jacobs Oil than any remedy I have ever used or sold in twenty years."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood. To those who suffer from any of the above peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

## ON THE ENGINE.

Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick—Something the Passengers Did Not Know—A Physician Saves the Engineer.

TAUNTON, Mass.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I am an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad, and run the Fall River boat train between Fall River and Lowell, residing in Taunton. Ten years I suffered from the peculiar death headaches that I could scarcely see. I think this was the result of irregular habits of living, and partly to the jar of the engine. Sometimes my head would snap like neuralgia, and again the pain would settle in my eyes, which would feel as big as a man's fist. My breath was very offensive, and my food soured as soon as it entered my stomach. In fact my stomach felt as though it were a great heavy stone upon me, and what agony it gave me you can imagine. In the summer and fall of 1876 when we had the heavy seasonal travel, the constant jar brought on acute attacks nearly every week, and I thought I should have to leave the road. But I kept on until the next spring when I was so much worse that I could virtually eat nothing, and concluded that my labor, and my life, too, were at an end.

Remembering that I had tried every medicine I heard of, and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Lowell. At this critical time Dr. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY was recommended to me. It was new to me, and with my experience of medicines, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particle of faith in it.

I had taken it but a few days when I began to get better. The raw and sore feeling left my stomach, and the snapping pains left my head, and soon I was all right, and have been ever since. It is the only thing that ever did me least the good, and I drove every ache and pain from my body completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and I am sure where I am.

Why, I tell you FAVORITE REMEDY will cure anything. One night, a while ago, John Layton, who runs the same line boat train between Boston and Taunton, came on my engine sick as death. He was worn out with work, had a high fever, and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. "Nonsense, John," I said, "never up. I've got something on my engine that will set you up in a jiffy." I took out my bottle of FAVORITE REMEDY, fixed his head and gave him a good dose. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking as healthy as a butcher. "Dan," he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" "It was Dr. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY," I said. "Well, I'm all right now, and I'll be the thing for a man on a railroad." So say we all. Yours, etc., DANIEL FITTS.

This preparation goes to the root of the disease by purifying the blood and restoring every organ into healthy action. It is useful at home, shops, in office—everywhere.

Dr. David Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon, Rondout, N. Y.

## DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood.

To those who suffer from any of the above peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

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